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Initial reports of States parties

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (British Virgin Islands)

V.89-57757

United Nations Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women -

A Report of the British Virgin Islands

Part I

1. General, Social, Economic, Political and Legal Framework.

A General and Social

1.1 The British Virgin Islands (BVI) comprises over forty islands, fifteen of which are inhabited. These islands lie at approximately latitude 18° 25′ north and longitude 64° 30' west and enjoy a sub-tropical climate with temperature ranging from 65° to 90° F and a mean annual rainfall of 50 inches. The total area of all the islands is fifty -nine square miles, a little less than half of which is of hilly terrain.

1.2 According to a 1980 census, the total population of the BVI was about 11,000. It is believed that at present (1988) it is nearer 14,000. The most populated islands are Tortola, (the capital of the BVI), Virgin Gorda, Anegada and Jost Van Dyke. The 1980 census gave the population of these islands, with the male and female breakdown, as follows:-

	Male	Female
Tortola	4601	4518
Virgin Islands	760	652
Anegada	85	79
Jost Van Dyke	76	58

Historically the BVI has had an impressive past. As in other Caribbean countries, they say Columbus discovered the BVI during his second voyage to the new world in 1493, conferring on the islands the title "Las Virgenes" after the renowned Saint Ursula and her eleven thousand Virgins.

1.3 After that time the history of the BVI was characterized by certain features common to that of other countries in the Caribbean such as slavery, European settlement and rivalry, and one crop economies producing raw materials to trade with Europe in exchange for manufactured goods. Concurrent with and subsequent to these were the struggle for economic and social justice and the creation of legal institutions compatible with the political and social aspirations of the people.

1. Further information may be found in: Issaac Dookhan, A History of The British Virgin Islands 1672 - 1970 (2nd Ed 1975) Caribbean Universities Press; Norwell Harrigan and Pearl Varlack, The Virgin Islands Story 1975 Caribbean University Press; Vernon W. Pickering Early History of the BVI 1983 Falcon Publications International); and Florence Sewison, Tales of Tortola and the BVI 1966.

1.4 The first form of 'civilized' government known to be established in the BVI was by British settlers around 1690 with headquarters based in Virgin Gorda. Just as Tortola (previously known as "Santa Ana" and "land of Turtle Dove") began to show signs of development, due largely to its agricultural possibilities, a native, Lieutenant Governor John Pickering, a man who shared the philosophical views of the Quakers, switched the seat of Government from Virgin Gorda to Tortola in 1741. Around 1774 the first Legislature was established in Road Town, but this Legislature met rarely and when it did little significant or substantial social changes resulted. By the beginning of the 19th century the Legislature became a little more active which resulted in certain constitutional changes. Crown Colony Government was introduced around the middle of the 19th Century to be followed in 1902 by federation with the Leeward Islands. After this federation proved unworkable, the local Legislative Council was re-introduced in the BVI in July 1950 and this Legislative Council has been functioning ever since. The present Constitution of the BVI is contained in the Virgin Islands (Constitution) Order 1976.

B Economic

1.5 At present there are no discovered natural resources of consequence in the BVI. The economy of the country is based on tourism, particularly water oriented tourism and its associated industries. This is supplemented by small scale agriculture and fishing.

1.6 The main exports are rum (blended, bottled and re-exported), fish, gravel and sand, and a few agricultural products. The financial services sector is a fast growing one, with many new trust companies opening in recent years and significant growth in banking deposits. Apart from tourism, government and financial services, economic activity consists mainly of real estate development, construction, retail and wholesale trade, there being virtually no manufacturing sector. The economy appears to performing very well. According to Caribbean Development Bank estimates the BVI experienced a 7% growth in 1987, and the people enjoy one of the highest standard of living in the Caribbean. The per capita income has been estimated at $6000 per person per annum and the Gross Domestic Product for 1988 at current market prices at $126,000,000 (US), the currency presently in use in the BVI.

C Political and Legal Framework

1.7 The Constitution is essentially a Crown Colony Constitution under which the BVI remains a Dependent Territory of Britain with substantial internal self-government. It establishes the office of Governor and Deputy Governor, the former to be appointed, and the latter to be designated, by Her Majesty.

1.8 There is established by the Constitution a Legislature, which consists of Her Majesty and a Legislative Council. The Council consists of the Speaker, the Attorney General who is an ex-officio member, and nine elected members.

There is a cabinet form of government, which is evidenced by the constitutional establishment of an Executive Council. The Executive Council consists of the Governor as Chairman, the Chief Minister, not less than two nor more than three other ministers, and the Attorney-General. The executive authority in the BVI is vested in Her Majesty, but may be exercised on Her behalf by the Governor, who is, by virtue of the Constitution, given special responsibilities for certain areas of government, such as the public service, external affairs, defence and internal security.

1.9 The power to make laws for the peace, order and good government of the islands is given to the Legislature by section 34 of the Constitution. A similar power is separately reserved to Her Majesty by section 71 of the Constitution. All Bills passed by the Legislative Council have to be submitted to the Governor for his assent on behalf of Her Majesty. However, a Bill assented to by the Governor may be disallowed by Her Majesty through a Secretary of State.

1.10 The Virgin Islands Constitution, unlike the constitutions of independent countries, does not establish or create the judiciary. The judiciary is established by Orders in Council and ordinary legislation, and is part of the Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court which has its headquarters in St. Lucia. The structure of the judiciary from the lowest to the highest level is as follows -

The Magistrate's Court, (of summary jurisdiction) the High Court, The Court of Appeal and the Judical Committee of the Privy Council. Since 1983 there is a resident Puisne Judge who is shared with Anguilla.

D Laws of the BVI

The Laws of the BVI consist of:

(a) The Constitution of the BVI;

(b) Statute law as enacted by the BVI Legislature;

(c) Statute law enacted by the U.K. Parliament which applies to the BVI;

(d) Subsidiary legislation such as rules, regulations and by-laws; and

(e) The English common law.

2. Legal and other measures adopted to implement the Convention.

2.1 With the Convention specifically in mind, the Government of the British Virgin Islands in 1986 enacted legislation, namely the Matrimonial Causes (Amendment) Act, 1986. This Act changed the former rule that a wife's domicile must be taken to be that of her husband's. Under this Act the wife has a domicile independent of her husband.

2.2 The Act also repealed previous provisions of the Matrimonial Causes Act which permitted a husband to sue a third party for damages on the ground of adultery, but did not give the wife a similar remedy against the husband.

This amended Act states that no person shall be entitled to claim damages on the ground of adultery, thus renouncing the privilege which was formerly given to the husband but denied to the wife.

3. Institution and Remedies and Means

3.1 In the BVI there is no specific enforcement institution clothed with the sole power to investigate complaints of discrimination and to grant remedies such as the Equal Opportunities Commission set up by the U.K. Sex Discrimination Act 1975. No complaints have ever been made to government about discrimination based on sex and there is therefore no great need for such an institution in this country, given its small population.

3.2 The Legislative Council and the Government are, however, committed towards enacting laws, where and whenever desirable, to provide procedures to remedy any valid complaint of discrimination based on sex.

4. Whether the provisions of the Convention can be invoked before, and directly enforced by, the Courts in the BVI.

4.1 The provisions of the Convention cannot be directly enforced in the Courts, tribunals or other administrative bodies in the BVI. In order to make the Convention directly enforceable in the courts, tribunals and administrative bodies, internal legislation to this effect would be required.

However, it must be noted that there is no law of, or applying in, the BVI which would appear to contravene the Convention. If the existence of any such law should emerge at any time, then the Government is committed to changing it.

Part II

5. Specific Information in Relation to the Convention

Article 1

Discrimination

5.1 The reservations made by the United Kingdom on ratifying the Convention and which are stated at page 38 of the U.K. Initial Report of May 1987 equally apply to the BVI.

Article 2

Elimination of Discrimination

5.2 The United Kingdom's reservations made to article 2 of the Convention and stated at page 42 of the United Kingdom's Initial Report of May 1987 are equally relevant to the BVI, except that none of the enactments referred to in the reservations applies as the law of the BVI.

Article 3

Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

5.3 As mentioned above, the BVI is a colony of Britain and therefore does not have an independent Constitution with entrenched fundamental rights.

The Constitution of the BVI does not have within its scope guarantees of fundamental rights, such as freedom from discrimination based on sex or freedom of speech or freedom of movement and so on. The fundamental rights of the BVI are based on the English common law which recognizes the fundamental rights in many written Constitutions. These common law fundamental rights are available equally to both sexes and are equally enforceable in the courts of the BVI.

Article 4

Temporary Measures

5.4 The BVI has not adopted any temporary special measures aimed at accelerating de facto equality between men and women as government is of the view that this is not necessary, there being in the BVI equality of opportunity as between men and women.

Article 5

Elimination of Prejudices and Stereotyped Roles

5.5 The Government's policy towards the media is one of non interference in its day to day management. In fact a large part of the media - newspapers and broadcasting - is in private hands. In these parts of the media women are employed in important positions, one woman being the editor of one of the two local newspapers.

Advertising

5.6 Advertising in the BVI is done in two local newspapers, a radio station and television, all of which are in private hands. There is no code or law in the BVI regulating advertisements such as the UK Sex Discrimination Act 1975 which prohibits the publication of discriminatory advertisements.

5.7 In practice, however, there has not been any advertisement in the local media which can be classified as discrimination based on sex.

Pornography

5.8 The incidence of pornography produced in the Territory is very rare and indeed may be non-existent. But there is legislation which prohibits a certain type of pornography without specific reference to women. Section 30 of the Small Charges Act states, inter alia-

> (2) Any person who writes or draws any indecent word or figure or representation in any public place shall be liable to a fine not exceeding nine dollars and sixty cents.
>
> (3) Any person wilfully -
>
> (a) exposing in any public place any obscene print, picture, photograph or other indecent exhibition;

(b) exposing or causing to be exposed to public view in the window or other part of any shop or other building situated in a public place, any obscene print, picture, photograph or other indecent exhibition;

(c) exposing his person in any public place, or in view thereof,

commits an offence and is liable to imprisonment for three months.

5.9 Statistics are not available as to the incidence of prosecutions under this section, but they are rare indeed.

Article 6

Sexual Exploitation of Women

(a) Prostitution

5.10 A small amount of prostitution is admitted to exist in the BVI, mainly found among the female immigrant population. Section 39 of the Small Charges Act makes prostitution a criminal offence and Section 23 of the Immigration and Passport Act 1977 prohibits entry of any non-belonger known to be a prostitute. Several women have been denied entry on suspicion of intended prostitution, but there have been no recorded cases of prosecution under the Small Charges Act.

(b) Rape

5.11 Rape is a felony in the BVI made punishable for a term of imprisonment amounting to not more than ten years with or without hard labour.

The offence of rape is defined in the common law as having sexual intercourse with a woman without her consent by force, fear or fraud, and sexual intercourse is deemed complete upon proof of penetration only, it being unnecessary to prove the actual emission of seed. Yet there is a presumption at common law, which applies to the BVI, that a boy under the age of 14 years is incapable of actually committing rape even though he may be capable of penetration. It is because of this that some argue that this Common law presumption should be abolished. This argument is highly persuasive, but because the incidence of reported rape is very minimal in the BVI, the Government is not now contemplating abolishing the presumption. But the situation is carefully being monitored and legislative action will be taken if and when necessary.

(c) Abduction and Defilement of Women and Girls

5.12 Indecent assault of women, and abduction and defilement of women and girls, are criminal offences in the BVI. The punishment for these offences is two years' imprisonment.

Article 7

(a) Elective Posts

5.13 Under the Constitution of the BVI women and men have equal rights with respect to voting at national elections and being elected as members of the Legislative Council.

5.14 In the Legislative Council as presently constituted there are no women members, nor has there ever been. During last four general elections women contested, but none was successful.

In the two main political parties of the BVI women do not play very prominient roles. The reason for this may be that traditionally political parties and elections to the Legislative Council have been the sole domain of the man, thus making women reluctant to participate, though there are no legal rules preventing such participation. Another reason is that traditionally women's dominant roles in the home, and their dependence on men as providers, have militated against participation in politics.

5.15 As the trend towards full participation of women in the work force, in business and the professions continues, these traditions are giving way and the climate for women to succeed in political roles is steadily improving.

(b) Employment in the Public Service

5.16 There is no discrimination based on sex in the Government service with respect to employment. As far as conditions of work, promotion and training opportunities are concerned, both men and women are treated equally. In the public service women can be found as Permanent Secretaries in important Ministries of Government and also as the heads of other Government departments. In fact there are, on the whole, more women than men in the senior administrative positions. The exceptions are in the police, prison and fire service which are male dominated. On the other hand, some 90 percent of the teaching and nursing services are female.

(c) Public Appointments

There is no discrimination based on sex in making appointments to public offices in the BVI. Section 52 of the Constitution gives the Governor the power to make appointments to public offices, acting after consultation with the Public Service Commission, the Teaching Service Commission or the Judicial and Legal Service Commission. All of these bodies include women in the membership as a matter of practice. No appointments are made based on the sex of the candidate.

(d) Trade Unions and Non-Governmental Organisations

5.17 There are two registered Trade Unions in the BVI. They are the Electricity Workers Union and the B.V.I. Teachers Union. As far as non-governmental organisations are concerned women are members and play an active role.

5.18 There are some non-governmental community service organisations such as Rotary International which women are not as yet permitted to join. On the other hand, there is a womens' organisation which men are not permitted to join.

Article 8

Diplomatic Service

5.19 The BVI does not have its own diplomatic service.

Article 9

(a) Nationality

5.20 The position as to nationality is as stated in the British Nationality Act 1981 which applies to the BVI.

Therefore the comments made by the United Kingdom in the Initial Report at pages 64and 65 dated May 1987 correctly state the position in the BVI.

(b) Immigration

5.21 Legislative provisions dealing with immigration matters can be found in the Immigration and Passport Act, 1977. As regards entry and permission to remain in the Territory, there is no discrimination in the Act based on sex. In the Constitution there is discrimination in the description of who is deemed to belong to the Territory in that section 2(2)(f) includes a foreign woman married to a belonger but not a man so married. Such a woman also loses her immigration status of belonger on legal separation or divorce.

Article 10

Education

5.22 There is no discrimination in the BVI as far as educational opportunities for male and female are concerned. In practice entry requirements to attend school and other educational institutes are impeccably equal in their scope and both sexes are equally exposed to the same levels of education.

5.23 Table I in the Appendix shows the school population from nursery to university for both male and female.

5.24 There is one area which may need further review. Pregnant teenagers are required to leave school, and no satisfactory public provision for them to complete their schooling has as yet been devised.

There is a commitment on the part of the Government to establish a college for the BVI which would provide tertiary education on an equal basis for both men and women.

5.25 The teaching staff of the school comprises both men and women with the latter, as previously noted, dominating. Up to recently, the Chief Education Officer was a woman (now retired).

Article 11

Social Benefits, Health and Safety at Work

(a) Employment

5.26 Women and men have equal opportunity to obtain employment in both the private sector and Government Service. There is no discrimination as far as employment, is concerned. Table II in the Appendix taken from the 1980 Census shows the occupational status of both men and women in the BVI.

5.27 Discrimination in employment is expressly forbidden by section C4 of the Labour Code Ordinance 1975. This section states, inter alia,

> "C4 (1) No employer shall-
>
> (a) discriminate with respect to any person's hire, tenure, wages, hours or any other condition of work by reason of race, colour, creed, sex, age or political beliefs;".

(b) Social Security

5.28 There is a system of Social Security in the BVI which applies equally to both men and women. The Social Security system provides pecuniary benefits of various kinds to both men and women. The benefits provided are old age benefits, maternity benefits, sickness benefits, survivors' benefits, employment injury benefits, invalidity benefits and funeral grants. Under this system all persons over 15 years but under 65 and gainfully employed in insurable employment are to be insured. The insured persons and their employers are required to make contributions in equal proportions to the social security fund from which the benefits are paid. The whole system is regulated by the Social Security Act 1979.Consideration is being given to introduction of a national health insurance scheme.

(c) Health Services

5.29 The Government provides health services on an equal basis for both men and women. There are also private health services which are available equally to both sexes.

5.30 These services, however, do not provide, at this time, all types of required medical treatment, and those requiring specialised treatment not available locally often obtain such in neighbouring countries usually by referral. The Government is, however, committed to introducing additional health services as soon as it is feasible.

5.31 Legislation relevant to health include the Medical Act (now under revision), the Public Health Act 1976 and the Mental Health Act 1985.

The Medical Act deals mainly with registration procedures for medical personnel and pharmcist. The Mental Health Act makes provision for the treatment and care of the mentally ill. There is no discrimination based on sex in either of these pieces of legislation.

(d) Safety at Work

5.32 The Labour Code (1975) in its Division D provides detailed legislation on the general safety of all persons employed in the workplace. In addition Division E makes provision to regulate the employment of "Women, Childeren and Young Persons". The only clause relating to women is section E10 which states:

> "E10. The Minister may make regulations with respect to-
>
> (a) the cleanliness, freedom from effluvia, overcrowding, ventilation and general sanitary conditions of any workplace or place wherein women, young persons or children are employed;
>
> (b) the maximum hours of employment of women, young persons or children and the times allowed for meals; and
>
> (c) requirements generally designed for better carrying out of the provisions of this Division.".

No regulations have as yet been made under this section.

5.33 Where anyone is injured because of negligence at the place of work, whether man or woman, the Workmens Compensation Act or the common law of tortious liability applies equally and there are equal opportunities for remedies.

Article 12

Health Services on an Equal basis

5.34 Access to health care services is available to everyone regardless of sex as already stated Health care services relating to family are provided free of charge by the Government at its clinics and Family Life Education Unit. Pregnant public officers are granted paid maternity leave of up to 2 months and unpaid leave for a further 2 months for purposes of the pregnancy and postnatal care. (No related leave is provided for men) For the private sector, the Labour Code protects a woman right to have up to three months off from her job for maternity purposes without danger of termination solely on those grounds.

5.35 Adequate nutrition is available in abundance in the BVI for the pregnant mother.

Article 13

(a) Taxation

5.36 The Income Tax Act does generally afford equal treatment to both men and women. Women and men who are not married are treated equally under the Act. However, Section 22 of the Act provides that the income of a married woman living with her husband shall, for the purpose of the Act, be deemed to be the income of the husband and shall be charged in the name of the husband and not in her name nor in that of her trustee.

There is provision for the wife to pay separately, if necessary, her proportion of the taxes charged in the husband's name and married women in the large majority of cases pay their taxes separately.

(b) Sports, Recreational Facilities and Cultural Life

5.37 Sports and recreational facilities are available equally to both men and women. In the school system there are sports officers who pay equal attention to developing the sporting skills of both male and female.

5.38 There is participation in the cultural life of the BVI on an equal basis.

(c) Financial Rights

5.39 Women have the same rights as men to enter into any contracts including contracts with respect to financial matters, such as bank loans, mortgages and other forms of credit.

Article 14

Women in Rural Areas

5.40 Because of the small size and population of the BVI a division into rural and urban is not practicable. Women in the so-called "country" areas have on an equal basis with other women and men access to health and educational facilities, to credit institutions, to community activities and to adequate living conditions. The law in the BVI does not discriminate against women who live in the rural areas.

Indeed social, financial and economic facilities available to women in the main population centres are equally available to women in the rural areas. Clinics are located throughout the Territory and are staffed by trained nurses with regular visits by medical and dental practitioners. Health and family life education is taken around to most areas or reach them by local radio. There is one possible minor difference and it is that the women in the out islands of Anegada, Virgin Gorda and Jost Van Dyke have to travel to Tortola for certain facilities such as surgery and hospital care, but transportation services are readily available.

Article 15

Equality before the law

5.41 Women have equality with men before the law.

Article 16

Marriage and family matters

5.42 There is no discrimination as far as the marriage law is concerned. The minimum age for marriage applies equally to both sexes. The Marriage Act states that any marriage solemnized between persons under 14 years is void, and where either party, not being a widow or widower, is under 21 consent to the marriage is required.

5.43 In all matters of marriage and family, such as the right to choose a spouse, a right to custody of children, a right to own property and the right to have children, the law in the BVI does not discriminate in any way against the woman.

APPENDIX

TABLE I

British Virgin Islands
Table 2.3: Population 15 years and over not attending school (prim/sec)full-time by sex, occupational status, employment status and age group

male

Employment status and age group	occupational status								
	worked for others				has own bus./farm				
	Government (1)	private enter. (2)	private household (3)	unpaid worker (4)	with paid help (5)	without paid help (6)	did no work (7)	not stated (8)	total (9)
British Virgin Islands									
15 to 19 years	32	176	4	2	--	5	50	5	274
20 to 24 years	79	365	11	5	6	9	25	6	506
25 to 29 years	68	409	10	3	12	36	23	6	567
30 to 34 years	69	336	3	2	33	27	12	2	484
35 to 39 years	67	233	3	1	37	26	9	2	378
40 to 44 years	48	126	4	1	22	23	3	3	230
45 to 49 years	32	81	4	1	20	21	7	--	166
50 to 54 years	38	71	7	4	20	32	6	2	180
55 to 59 years	31	62	5	1	20	34	2	4	159
60 to 64 years	18	32	3	--	19	37	--	--	109
65 years and over	24	38	5	4	22	76	3	2	174
not stated	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Total	506	1,930	59	24	211	326	140	32	3,228

British Virgin Islands
Table 2.3: Population 15 years and over not attending school (prim/sec)full-time by sex, occupational status, employment status and age group

female

Employment status and age group	occupational status								
	worked for others				has own bus./farm				
	Government (1)	private enter. (2)	private household (3)	unpaid worker (4)	with paid help (5)	without paid help (6)	did no work (7)	not stated (8)	total (9)
British Virgin Islands									
15 to 19 years	23	118	7	--	--	1	48	1	198
20 to 24 years	53	293	32	1	--	2	46	3	430
25 to 29 years	65	270	36	1	7	5	21	3	408
30 to 34 years	61	196	36	3	12	4	15	3	330
35 to 39 years	49	116	24	4	7	7	9	1	217
40 to 44 years	29	86	20	2	10	8	4	2	161
45 to 49 years	16	41	8	1	11	13	4	--	94
50 to 54 years	12	37	7	3	10	7	2	1	19
55 to 59 years	3	21	5	--	7	6	3	--	45
60 to 64 years	5	17	4	--	6	7	3	--	42
65 years and over	4	13	1	1	4	10	1	--	34
not stated	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	-5	6
Total	321	1,203	180	16	74	70	156	19	2,044

TABLE II

British Virgin Islands

Table 5.1: Population attending school full time by sex, type of school/university, major division and single years of age

male

major division and single years of age	type of school/university								
	nsry infant (1)	primary (2)	second or comp. (3)	multi high (4)	other second (5)	univ (6)	other (7)	not stated (8)	total (9)
British Virgin Islands									
under 5 years	52	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	57
5 years	48	61	--	--	--	--	--	--	109
6 years	31	94	--	--	--	--	--	--	125
7 years	26	121	--	--	--	--	--	--	147
8 years	5	118	--	--	--	--	--	--	123
9 years	1	124	1	--	--	--	--	--	126
10 years	--	109	1	--	--	--	--	--	110
11 years	--	97	10	--	--	--	--	--	107
12 years	1	74	42	--	--	--	1	--	118
13 years	--	40	56	--	--	--	--	--	96
14 years	--	19	71	--	1	--	--	--	91
15 years	--	7	65	--	2	--	--	--	74
16 years	--	1	61	--	--	--	1	--	63
17 years	--	--	44	--	--	--	--	--	44
18 years	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	20
19 years	--	1	10	--	1	--	--	--	12
20 years and over	--	5	--	--	--	7	2	--	14
not stated	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Total	164	877	381	--	4	7	4	--	1,437

British Virgin Islands

Table 5.1: Population attending school full time by sex, type of school/university, major division and single years of age

female

major division and single years of age	type of school/university								
	nsry infant (1)	primary (2)	second or comp. (3)	multi high (4)	other second (5)	univ (6)	other (7)	not stated (8)	total (9)
British Virgin Islands									
under 5 years	48	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	59
5 years	50	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	100
6 years	41	89	1	--	--	--	--	--	131
7 years	18	98	--	--	--	--	--	--	116
8 years	2	130	--	--	--	--	--	--	132
9 years	--	141	--	--	--	--	--	--	141
10 years	--	130	2	--	--	--	--	--	132
11 years	--	96	11	--	--	--	--	--	107
12 years	--	48	63	--	--	--	--	--	111
13 years	--	22	89	--	4	--	3	--	118
14 years	--	9	98	--	3	--	--	--	110
15 years	--	6	87	--	2	--	--	--	95
16 years	--	1	83	--	1	--	--	--	85
17 years	--	1	41	--	2	--	--	--	44
18 years	--	--	17	--	1	--	--	--	18
19 years	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
20 years and over	--	6	2	--	--	2	1	--	11
not stated	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	159	838	495	--	13	2	4	--	1,511